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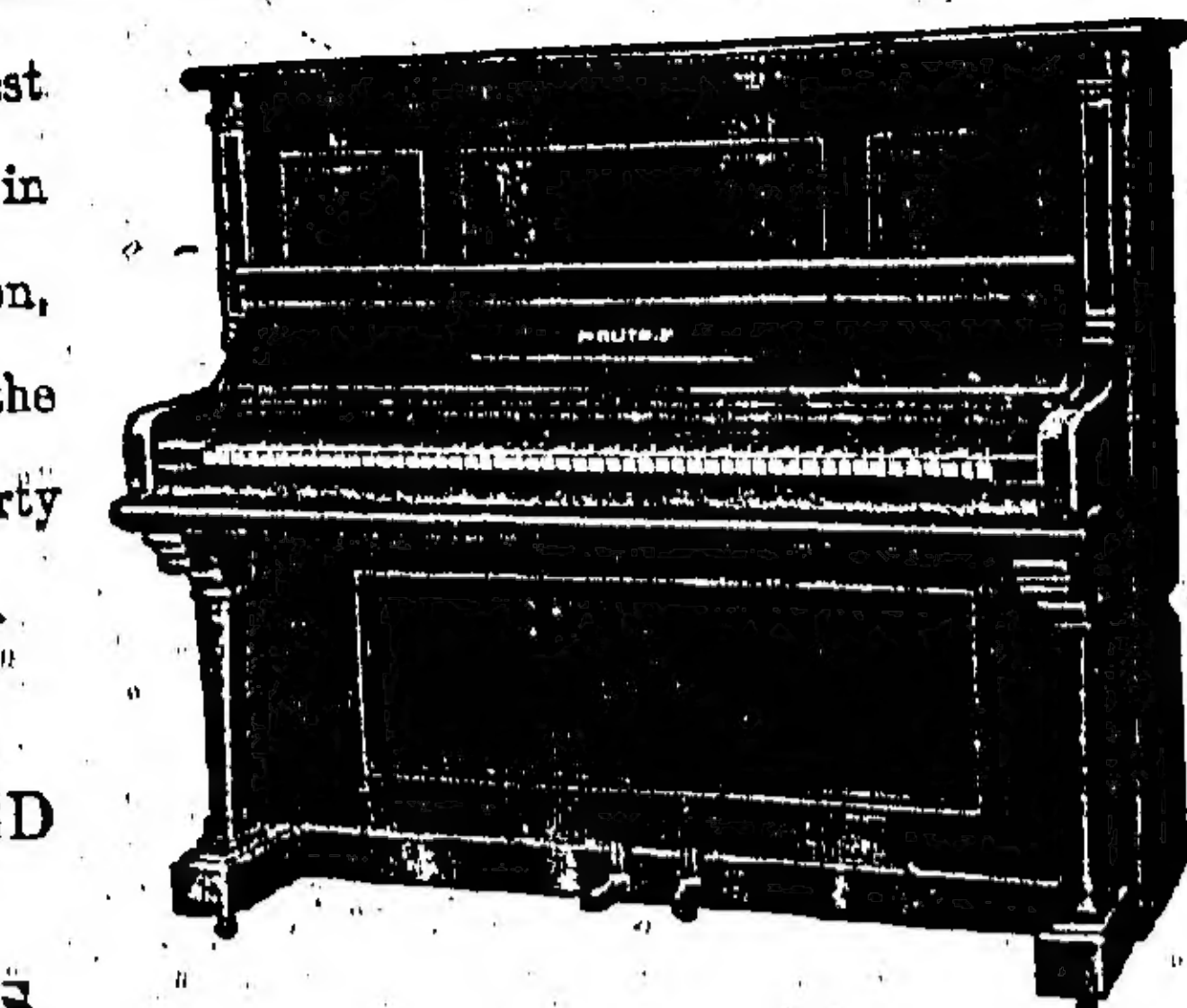
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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF IRON.

A Chinese, who pleaded guilty of stealing a piece of iron from a marine-hawker, was sentenced, by Mr. Wolfe, to three weeks' hard labour.

THEFT OF WIRE-NETTING.

A Chinese, who was charged with stealing a quantity of wire-netting from a vacant house in Des Vœux Road, was sentenced, by Mr. Wolfe, to three weeks' hard labour.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A Chinese who was charged, on remand, with wounding two boat-women with intent to rob at Mongkok on August 3rd, was committed for trial at the October Criminal Session.

A "NOLLE PROSEQUI."

James Allen, who was committed for trial, along with a Chinese youth, for a serious offence, has been discharged, as the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi*. The Chinese youth was also discharged.

ROBBING A LANE MAN.

A Chinese was charged with snatching \$5.67 from a lane hawker in New Street. Defendant, who stated he was nowhere near the place at the time, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT FROM NAVAL DOCKYARD.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a piece of brass from the Naval Dockyard and was sentenced, by Mr. Wolfe, to three weeks' hard labour. Inspector Sim stated that defendant was carrying the brass in his shoes when he was arrested.

POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse containing \$15.05 from another Chinese in Des Vœux Road. Inspector Sullivan stated that complainant was leaving Sincere Company's establishment when defendant picked his pocket and ran away. Defendant was charged and arrested, and then "dropped the purse."

Defendant stated that he was running in the direction of the Praya, as he was in a hurry to take a launch to Yau-mai, when he was arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

ROW IN A CARRAGE.

A Chinese chauffeur of the Mercury Garage was charged with assaulting another Chinese.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared to prosecute, stated that his client did not wish to press the charge, as defendant had promised to pay \$10 as compensation. Both men were working in the Garage, and defendant asked complainant for some tools, which were handed to him. When complainant expressed a desire for their return, he was assaulted.

Mr. Wood bound defendant over in a surety of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months, and ordered him to pay \$10 compensation to complainant.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Yeung Kit, a Chinese coal-coolie, was charged, on remand, with manslaughter. It is alleged by the prosecution that the deceased, a youth of sixteen, owed the prisoner sixteen cents. Prisoner met the youth on the top of a flight of steps in McGregor Street and demanded the return of the money. His request was not complied with, and he is alleged to have pushed the youth down the steps, with the result that the youth's skull was fractured and death ensued shortly afterwards.

Inspector Sim applied to the Magistrate to fix a date for hearing the evidence.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Tuesday next.

FRACAS AT A THEATRE.

Two Chinese were charged with assaulting a Chinese ticket-collector at the Ko Shing Theatre.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Inspector Sullivan stated that on Thursday, while complainant was standing at the entrance to the theatre, collecting tickets, the two defendants, accompanied by several friends, attempted to gain admittance free. Complainant refused, whereupon defendant assaulted him with a hammer and a piece of iron, causing abrasions on his body.

Mr. d'Almada asked for a remand on light bail, as the defendants, who were Government servants, could not afford to furnish a heavy sum.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$100 each.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A HOSPITAL.

A Chinese employed at the Bowen Road Hospital was charged with stealing a uniform of the Hospital and also the clothes and watch of a domestic servant in the Hospital, valued at \$18.

Sergeant Pitt stated that defendant was a ward coolie and had, unbeknownst to him, been supplied with the uniform which was stolen.

Sergeant Pitt said he visited two coolie-houses and found all the stolen goods.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he left the clothes at the house of a friend, who promised to return them to the Hospital. The reason he left the Hospital without giving notice was that he had secured a job on a steamer.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day to enable defendant to find his friend.

THE STRAITS IN 1917: COLONY BENEFITED FROM THE WAR.

In his report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1917, the Colonial Secretary says:

It will be noticed that the trade of the Colony is described as on the whole satisfactory. Comparing it with previous years and with 1914 the year in which the war broke out, the aggregate gross trade for the year under review was \$148.2 millions, against \$137.7 millions in 1916 and \$24.9 in 1914—an increase of \$27.5 millions over 1916 and \$123.3 millions over 1914. In face of these figures it is somewhat difficult to understand that this Colony, as an integral portion of the British Empire, has been engaged in the biggest war mankind has ever known and yet it has prospered. In fact it may be stated that the Colony far from feeling the effects of a war that is devastating Europe—has actually benefited from the war.

Prosperity amongst those engaged in production and in ordinary trade is pronounced, but has brought in its trail the consequences of such prosperity—high prices being paid without difficulty for the labour and an ever increasing rise in the price of all commodities. To a country like Malaya, which is dependent more and more for its supplies of food for its population on outside sources, and from overseas it is exceedingly questionable whether the prosperity, as evinced by the figures I have quoted, is a real one.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

In view of the large increase in the requisitioning of British ships by the Admiralty authorities for Imperial purposes in the early part of the year, and the fact that the Colony is almost completely dependent on sea-borne supplies for all the main articles of food, it was considered desirable to appoint a committee to enquire and report as to the tonnage of shipping which was absolutely necessary for the vital requirements of the Colony. This committee rendered a valuable report and the Shipping Committee which is now in existence has practically guided its. The Food Control Regulations, 1917, were brought into force on May 31st and a Committee of Food Control was appointed with sub-committees in Penang, Malacca and Labuan.

In Singapore itself three sub-committees were again formed to deal respectively with staple European foods, staple native foods, and shipping; the work of the shipping committee was handicapped to a certain extent by the unfortunate loss of the British steamer *Hong Fuh* through bad weather in the Straits of Malacca and again in the sinking of the *Laertes* through collision with another steamer in December, 1917.

As regards increasing the local production of food in the Colony, little could be done, but steps have been taken to improve the local supply of vegetables and food by inserting "Cultivation Clauses" in all leases of newly alienated lands.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the best method of increasing the production of rice and other foodstuffs. This work is still continuing. There is no question that the high profit accruing from the cultivation of rubber is the chief obstacle. The main work of the committee, however, has been in ascertaining the requirements of the Colony and, in concert with the shipping sub-committee and the requisitioning authorities, arranging that ships were available to bring absolutely vital supplies to Malaya.

The import of sufficient quantities of the following have been ensured:—Rice from Hongkong, Siam and Saigon; wheat and gold storage from Australia; flour from India; and Chinese foodstuffs from the neighbourhood of Swatow.

Steps have also been taken to determine the necessary amount of fresh meat is available. Little has been done in regulating prices for the reasons already given in the first portion of these remarks. It was found possible, however, to deal with the price charged for tinned milk.

SHIPS WITHOUT RIVETS. FIRST VESSEL LAUNCHED IN ENGLAND.

The first steel vessel built without rivets has just been launched on the south coast of England. The launch took place in the presence of Lord Pirrie, the Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding. The vessel was built in a shipyard operated by the Inland Waterways and Docks Section of the Royal Engineers.

Instead of being riveted and caulked, the plates are joined together in one process by electric welding. They are held together temporarily by bolts, and the joint is then submitted to local heat by an electric arc, so that the two plates are fused together. Though the process itself is new, as certain auxiliary work on ships has been done by electric welding in the past, considerable developments have been made in the last 12 months, and this is the first time that a vessel has been produced entirely by the new method.

Its general adoption would increase the rate of production, more particularly in the assembly of bulkheads, deck structures, masts, and other interior work. It is computed that the results obtained on this experimental vessel and other Admiralty work that a saving of 20 per cent. could be effected in both time and material.

The United States Shipping Board have been in close touch with this experimental work, and arrangements are in hand for the manufacture of a number of 10,000-ton standard ships, in the production of which "rivets" will become "welders."

While the vessel just launched has no rivets at all, it is calculated that these large vessels will only have about 2 per cent. of the usual number of rivets.

In the vessel just launched the "shell," in the vessel just launched the bottom section of the bilge plate, is continuously welded inside and out. The cross seams are similarly treated. The outside "tack" is continuously welded and the inside "tack" is welded in a short section, say 3 in., and then skip-matched. The frames, floors, deck brackets, and non-water-tight bulkheads are all "tack" welded; the watertight bulkheads are continuously welded. In the case of the deckplates, "butt" welding (i.e., the plates arranged end to end without any overlap) has been adopted. In the construction obtained it is considered that a good margin of safety has been allowed.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

TRANSFER.

No. 648 Pte. T. Oliphant is transferred from "B" Co. to the Artillery Co., dated 16th Sept. 1918.

LEAVE.

Capt. W. Russell is granted 1 month's leave, from 17th Sept. 1918.

Pte. T. G. Turnbull, "D" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 13th Sept. 1918.

Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Co., is granted extension of leave until 7th Jan. 1919.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by No. 1 Platoon.

"A" Co.:

Number exercised 20

Marksmen 2

1st Class Shots 18

2nd Class Shots 1

3rd Class Shots 1

The average obtained were:—20

Practice No. 13 14.7

" 14 23.3

" 15 19.6

" 16 23.6

" 17 12.3

" 18 11.4

" 19 6.3

Company average 104.7

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. E. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 23rd inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.E.F. Class only.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. F. W. JAMES.

10th to 17th inst.:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters.

On and after the 22nd inst.:—

Engine Drivers at 6 p.m. Electricians at 6.15 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belcher, Lt. Hall, Lyeumun, 2nd-Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belcher's at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2 at Belcher's at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Serjts. Barclay and Q.M.S. White, R.E.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless all Tests have been completed).

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Wednesday, 25th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon Nos. 1 and 2 Section, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 gun team and casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 25th inst.:—

5.00 p.m. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 gun team and casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 23rd, and Friday, 27th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant Oxberry. Dress, drill order.

DETAILS.

On duty 21st Sept.—No. 4 Platoon (4).

" 22nd Sept.—No. 5 Platoon (15).

" 23rd Sept.—No. 6 Platoon (4).

" 24th Sept.—No. 7 Platoon (4).

" 25th Sept.—No. 8 Platoon (4).

" 26th Sept.—No. 9 Platoon (4).

" 27th Sept.—No. 1 Platoon (4).

" 28th Sept.—No. 2 Platoon (4).

Ordinary Officer for week ending 29th Sept.—Lieut. C. H. Blason.

Next for duty.—Lieut. E. B. G. Souter.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. ARMSTRONG.

UNIFORM.

All Cadets requiring uniform will report at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, 23rd Sept., in uniform.

DRESS.

Service Caps and tunics will be worn to all parades after 5 p.m. in future.

PARADES.

Monday, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, fall in at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 25th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Yau-mai Football Ground.

5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

G. E. Stewart, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

No. 1 V.A.D.

COMMANDANT: LADY MAY, LADY OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

ACTING COMMANDANT—MRS. HICKLING, L.R.C.P. and S.

Wednesday, Sept. 25th:—

5.30 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Bullock at the Military Hospital.

Friday, Sept. 27th:—

10 a.m. Examination in First Aid at the Royal Naval Hospital, by D. Surgeon-General Draper, R.N

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)]
ANOTHER HEAVY SENTENCE FOR KIDNAPPING.

Tung Hung Chee was indicted for having unlawfully and forcibly detained a child, on board the *Kinshan*, on a voyage between Canton and Hongkong, on August 17th, with intent to deprive the father of possession.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. E. B. Raymond, G. M. Xavier, V. F. V. Ribeiro, L. A. Rose, Samuel Baker, C. I. Roza, and P. A. Cordeiro.

The Attorney-General said that an interesting point about the offence was that it was not committed in the Colony itself, but in territorial waters on the Canton River. The child was stolen in Canton, and though the Court had no jurisdiction over that offence, the offence which the prisoner was also alleged to have committed and over which the Court had jurisdiction was the detention of the child on board the *Kinshan*. In the old days such an offence would have been tried by the Lord High Admiral of England. That was hundreds of years ago. But in 1849 a Statute was passed by which the Colonial Courts had the power to deal with offences at sea, in territorial waters, or on British steamers. He quoted the Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act of 1849 as supporting his submission that the Court had jurisdiction in the present instance.

The facts of the case were that the mother of the child, who lived in China, was driven out of her home owing to its collapse, due to floods, and came to Canton to stay with her sister. One day the boy disappeared, and the mother having spent some time looking in vain for the little fellow, informed the Police of her loss.

On the same evening the watchman on the *Kinshan*, which left Canton for Hongkong at about 4.30 p.m., saw a little boy sitting among the cargo crying. The prisoner was seated near the child as if to pacify him. The watchman's suspicions were aroused, and he asked the prisoner who the boy was. The prisoner replied that the boy was his little brother, further emphasising his statement by saying that the watchman could shoot him if he told a lie. The watchman, after some more questioning, was not satisfied, and tied the prisoner up. When the boat arrived in Hongkong the prisoner was handed over to the Police, who made enquiries, and found that a little boy was missing in Canton.

When the prisoner was charged at the Police Station, continued the Attorney-General, he asked that he might be banished to Tai-pin. He said, further, that the mother of the child had asked him to go out and find the boy. Before the Magistrate the prisoner elaborated this statement. He said that he was a foreman, employed in an inland town in China. He had come up to Canton with \$120 and had there met the mother and uncle of the child. The uncle offered to find him a concubine for \$100 and invited him to the house. While they were negotiating about the concubine, whose face prisoner wanted to see before he would part with his \$100, the alarm was raised that the child was missing, and the mother asked him to go and look on board the steamer. Leaving the \$120 in the house, he went to the steamer and as soon as he arrived on board, the steamer got under way. Later he found the child sitting on the cargo and just because he was found with the child they suspected him of kidnapping.

The Attorney-General, continuing, pointed out as against this story that the prisoner had been on board for five hours before the watchman's attention was attracted to the child and the prisoner. If his story that he had been sent by the mother to find the child was true, there was no reason why the man should not have told the compradore or anyone else on the steamer of this. It was true that no money was found on the man, and though that was a point in his favour, in that he had not even purchased a ticket, there was no getting away from the fact that he had been five hours on board and had not told anybody that he had found the child.

His Lordship: I take it that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty extended to the Canton River? The Attorney-General: That is so.

The mother of the child deposed to the fact that she had left him in her sister's house in Canton, from where the little fellow was taken away. She said that she did not know the prisoner, and had not seen him before. She denied the statement that she had asked the prisoner to go on board the *Kinshan* and look for the child.

The prisoner: I say that she asked me to go and look for the child, she says that she didn't. Has she got any witnesses that she did not ask me to go on board and find the child?

His Lordship: Have you got any witnesses that she did ask you? Prisoner: No, I was alone.

His Lordship: Did you ask the prisoner to go and look for the child? Witness: I did not.

The prisoner: Did you see me taking away the child, or did anyone else?

His Lordship: She doesn't say she did. She never said anything about it at all.

The prisoner: She knows me and she will not admit it.

His Lordship: Where have you seen her? Prisoner: She saw me two or three days before I was supposed to have taken the child away. This is a false charge.

His Lordship: Tell the jury all that.

The little boy was then sworn. He said he was five years old, and was brought by his mother from the country to Canton. He was playing in the street one day when the prisoner called him away and took him on board a steamer.

The prisoner: Did I offer you any inducement to come away with me? Did I give you any food? Witness: No, you gave me nothing to eat.

The prisoner: That is not the conduct of a kidnapper.

His Lordship: You can tell the jury all that. The boy says that he was in the street when you came up to him and took him away. The prisoner: The boy has been put up to say all this by the mother.

His Lordship (to witness): Are you sure this is the man? Witness: I am certain.

His Lordship: Did he give you any food on the ship? Witness: No, he gave me nothing at all.

His Lordship: What did he do with you on board? Witness: He told me that my mother would soon come, and asked me to sit down quietly.

His Lordship: Had you ever seen that man before? Witness: No, never before.

When the little boy had concluded his Lordship said he was a very intelligent child.

The watchman on the *Kinshan* said that the prisoner had travelled without a ticket. At about 10 o'clock his attention was drawn to the little boy who was sitting among some cargo crying. He asked the prisoner who the boy was, and was told that the child was prisoner's brother. The child's mother, prisoner stated, had been drowned in the floods.

The prisoner, after having the statement read to the jury, said he was 25 years old and came from Tai-pin. "The accusation of kidnapping against me," he continued, "is an impossibility. In all cases of kidnapping there must be inducement in the shape of food. It is obvious that all these lies were told against me, because, if I had kidnapped the child, how is it that the child, to whom I was a total stranger, did not call out or cry, in which case I would have been arrested in the street. No one saw me kidnap him, and it is obvious this is a false charge. The woman is lying; she has seen me before. She is trying to do me out of my \$120."

His Lordship: You suggest that you left the \$120 in the house? Witness: Yes, when I went out to look for the child. That's why they made up the story. The watchman never saw me taking the youngster on board. He suspected me because he saw me with the child on the steamer.

His Lordship: How long were you on board before the steamer got under way? Witness: It went as soon as I put my foot on board. I had no time to discover the child before the boat got under way.

His Lordship: When you did find the boy why did you not inform the compradore on board? Witness: If I had known the regulations I would have done so.

His Lordship: The jury will have to decide whether this is a trumped-up charge against you. Witness: I do say that this is a false charge. The steamer watchman has given false evidence because I had no money to pay for my passage.

His Lordship, summing up, said that if the jury believed the little boy's evidence, then they must decide that the prisoner was guilty. There was no reason why the watchman of the *Kinshan* should make up a story against the prisoner. The Crown had established that the child was taken from the custody of its parents; that it was found on board the ship, and that it was found in charge of the prisoner.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said: "The jury entirely disbelieve the story you have told. You were bringing the boy here to Hongkong probably with the intention of selling him. This is an offence which is unfortunately very prevalent in Hongkong, and in Canton, and I am determined to do all I can to stop it. Fortunately you did not succeed in your intention of depriving the child's parents of the possession of the child. If you had done so I would have inflicted a heavier sentence on you. It is a bad case."

Prisoner was sentenced to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 12 strokes with the birch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The extracts that follow are made from a great number of further acknowledgments of subscriptions, including the acknowledgments of the St. George's Day total, which was remitted through the War Charities Committee. Mr. Murray Stewart carried out all the details of the distribution.

The subscriptions of \$2,000 and \$3,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors were recognised by special letters of acknowledgment signed by the Chairman (H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught) to the War Charities and the St. George's Committees. The former reads:—

SIR.—I have heard with great pleasure that a gift of \$3,000 has been made as a donation to King George's Fund for Sailors, and that this sum is derived from monies raised by public subscription in the Colony of Hongkong, and administered by the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

As Chairman of the General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors I wish to convey to you an expression of great appreciation and thanks for this munificent gift, and I would ask you to convey this expression of thanks both to the members of the Hongkong War Charities Committee and to all those residents in the Colony of Hongkong through whose generosity this gift originated.

I know only too well the admiration and esteem which is felt throughout the whole Empire for the endurance and self-sacrifice of British seamen, and it is a source of much encouragement to all those who have the interests of King George's Fund at heart to feel that it provides a channel through which a practical expression of gratitude can be made by the people of the Empire to those who have upheld the best traditions of the sea.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

(Signed) ARTHUR (Chairman).

The French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, writes:—

I am in receipt to-day of your letter of 13th June enclosing cheque for £1,500 as a donation to the French Red Cross Society from the Hongkong St. George's Society. I have handed this sum to the British Committee of the French Red Cross to be administered by them in the name of the generous donors.

The interests of Britain and France are more closely than ever interwoven, and the immense onus of this struggle for humanity falls heavily upon the shoulders of us all. The geographical position of France, however, has brought upon our country burdens which are only made bearable by the knowledge of the sympathy and of the unstinted support of our great Allies throughout the world.

Of the innumerable tokens which I have received of your Empire's depth of understanding of France, and of what the war means to her, none have been more notable than the repeated gifts from the Colony of Hongkong. It is, therefore, with a deep sense of gratitude that I beg of you to convey my thanks on behalf of France and of her wounded sons to every member of the Hongkong St. George's Society who has been instrumental in placing this magnificent sum at the disposal of our Red Cross. I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON, The Hon. Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sir Henry Prater, writes:—

We are just completing two huts at Saltpan, which is a very large camp with something like 10,000 men in the Cantonbury area. We shall be glad to use your money for the two huts and name them both after the donors, if you agree. I think you could not have better ones for your money.

Two home huts, one at Purfleet and another at Hurst Park, which have just been requisitioned as urgently needed, have been provided out of the St. George's Day subscriptions and marked: "Presented by St. George's Society, Hongkong."

From the Central Prisoners of War Committee:—

"We are indeed indebted to many good friends in Hongkong. The money now sent (\$2,800 by the St. George's Society) will be utilised for the benefit of prisoners of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The West Yorks Regiment, and the Labour Battalion, and separately from the prisoners for whom we are utilising the contributions of the War Charities Committee."

The Mayor of Dover writes:—The principal object of the Dover Patrol Fund is to give immediate relief to the widows or others who have depended on the deceased and who so frequently need such relief pending receipt of assistance from the Government. Frequently, also, the widows or parents of the dead, when they receive the news of the death of their husband or son, when they are cared for by my Committee during the time they stay here.

I may add that, in order that there shall be no overlapping in the distribution of our funds, I am in constant touch with the Grand Fleet Fund and with the Navy League, and all cases brought forward for relief are carefully investigated without forgetting the primary object "Immediate Relief."

I shall be glad if you will kindly convey to the St. George's Committee my deep sense of gratitude for their generosity.

Sir Arthur Pearson writes to the St. George's Society:—

A tablet recording the circumstances of this donation (£1,500 by the St. George's Society) is being erected in the Hall of the National Institute for the Blind, which is, as is generally known, a home for the after-care of the men who pass through St. Dunstan's.

It is my great wish that the many new recruits who, I fear, must join what is now so familiarly known as the "Dark Regiment" before the war is brought to a close, shall in every way be afforded the same opportunities and advantages enjoyed by those who now glory in the name of "old St. Dunstan's." The generous support given by your Society and our many other kindly sympathisers in Hongkong goes far to play any anxiety may feel on this score, and is a happy

augury for the future of the unknown numbers who may have to fight life's battle under such new and difficult conditions."

The Chairman, Queen Mary's Royal Naval Hospital, Southend-on-Sea, writes:—

The Committee of this Hospital so cordially appreciate the generosity of the Hongkong War Charities Fund, as shown by the contributions received from them, that they beg to ask permission to call one of the Wards "The Hongkong Ward," in order to more closely identify this Hospital with Hongkong, which is in so many ways bound up with the British Navy.

The Hospital was founded in August, 1914, and is the largest voluntary War Hospital in the United Kingdom, its position immediately overlooking the Estuary of the Thames being particularly suitable for Naval cases.

At the request of the Admiralty, the wards were opened to receive Belgian wounded from the Battles of Liège and Antwerp, and these were succeeded by casualties directly from the British Expeditionary Force during the earlier battles in Flanders.

Subsequently, more accommodation being required for Naval cases, the whole of the 350 beds were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, who have kept them constantly filled—a Naval Ambulance train bringing fresh patients each week.

In all, 7,000 patients have been treated, and 1,900 operations performed by the Medical Staff. Notwithstanding the fact that every kind of case has been taken, we have been fortunate in having only 40 deaths during the 3½ years the Hospital has been open—a percentage of less than 5/8 of 1 per cent.

Recently we have experienced great pressure on our beds, owing to the large number of casualties we have received from the historic actions at Zeebrugge and Ostend, and we have been requested, if possible, to provide a further 50 beds to meet emergencies.

The acknowledgments from which these few extracts are taken would make a small volume. Many, and not the least interesting of them are from "smaller navies," which are "discovered and dealt with by Mr. Stewart out of the sums remitted for distribution at his discretion. He writes:—

I have made a new departure in contributing to Comforts Funds for Soldiers at various Hospitals, believing that good work is being done in cheering up the wounded by such means as are provided by those funds. I hope your Committee will approve. If they do approve, a considerable field for future distributions will open out.

Another new departure is the contribution I have made to a new Club for soldiers deafened in the war. The misfortunes of men thus disabled have hitherto escaped public attention. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Pensions a start is being made in the direction of remedying this. St. Dunstan's having done so much, I thought this Deafened Soldiers' Club might well have a little.

As regards the Orthopaedic Hospitals, in view of the good work they are doing in providing artificial limbs, I am sure you will agree that it is proper to support them."

There can be no doubt that the Community will entirely approve his views; and an answer in this sense has been sent to him.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX (Hon. Sec. War Charities Committee), Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Hongkong, 19th September, 1918.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FORTHCOMING SEASON.

Judging by the entries so far received, there should be plenty of local football during the forthcoming season. Nearly all the teams, however, will be considerably weakened, and the high standard of football often witnessed here in pre-war days is hardly likely to be maintained. All the first division teams have lost some of last year's players, the H.K.F.C., R.G.A., and B.E. being conspicuous sufferers in this respect.

The Navy and the Manchesters are more or less unknown quantities, but if the former can place a team in the field similar to the one they finished last season with, they should carry all before them.

It is expected that there will be six teams in the first division this year, viz., the Manchesters, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Royal Navy, H.K.F.C., and South China Athletic. The last-named have applied to enter a team in the first division. On their play last year they deserve promotion, and should give any team in the senior division a good game. The Chinese are entering a team, also, in the junior division. The Hongkong F.C., which has lost the nucleus of last year's team, is this year calling in the assistance of four of the juniors, who played last year for the Kowloon F.C. in the Second Division.

There will be about ten Clubs in the 2nd division. The sappers are only able to field one team this season and are, consequently, withdrawing from the junior league. The Middlesex, of course, are gone, and the Manchesters will not be able to enter a team in the second division, as they are short of players. In place of these, the sailors are running a second division eleven in addition to their first team. The University is entering a team, and St. Joseph's College two elevens, instead of one as last year.

If all these teams play, as they probably will, the fixture-list will be a long one. Every endeavour will have to be made to avoid postponing the matches, or the Clubs will never be able to fulfil their engagements by the end of the season. Even last year, owing to postponements by some of the 2nd division teams, the concluding matches in the junior division had to be played in uncomfortably hot weather.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE HAND-MADE LINGERIE.

READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO ORDER.

IN SUPERFINE TARANTULLE TRIMMED.

HAND-MADE LACES.

NIGHTGOWNS.

CAMISOLES.

CAMICOMBS.

UNDERSKIRTS.

DRESSING JACKETS.

KNICKERS.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES.

BOUDOIR CAPS.

GARTERS.

ETC.

MONOGRAMS AND EMBLEMS TO ORDER.

LOVELY PARIS MODELS AT PRICES LOWER THAN MACHINE-MADE GARMENTS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Certain-teed Roofing

"A built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is durable and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite Guarantee.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents,
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG, CANTON.



Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 1346

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

JUST RECEIVED

TARTAN RIBBONS

in

all Widths.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

DES VŒUX ROAD.

The military ground, which has been unfit to play on during the last few years, is reported to be in a much better condition now, and, if this is the case, as many as six matches could take place at the Happy Valley on Wednesdays and Saturdays, provided referees were available. There should not be very much difficulty, therefore, in completing the programmes if teams make an effort to play, even if the programme is considerably longer than last year.

With so many teams appearing keen again this year, the competition, for the shield, which used to provide such good sport, might well be re-introduced. In pre-war days this was, perhaps, the most popular football competition of any, and always drew large crowds.

A meeting of the league management committee is to be held at Victoria Barracks on Monday, at 5.45 p.m., to receive entries, arrange fixtures, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting a Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [2448]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:

Report and account for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING OF THE NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 p.m.

Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2443]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COOL STORAGE CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

NOTICE.

MOW FUNG & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of Mow Fung & Co., Limited, and which was converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY, LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of Mow Fung & Co. will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of Mow Fung & Co. up to and including the 31st August, 1918, will be respectively collected by and paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SEE TO YUK.

By Order of the Directors,
CHOW U TING,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2418]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any place other than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918. [2419]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., (Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on any week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents. [2418]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Club will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matheons hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clk. of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of this Company, the Board of Directors have this Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2410]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 23rd September, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1918. [2425]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 7 years old. European preferred.

Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,
123, The Peak. [2445]

WANTED.

A FOREIGN NURSE to take charge of two little girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking.

Write and send references to—
MADAME SAINT PIERRE,
Banque de l'Indo Chine, Peking.
[2425]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2421]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building. [2400]

NO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2423]

WANTED.

AN OFFICE in Central locality. State rent.

Reply to—
Box No. 2424,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2424]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918. [2436]

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIAS"

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 25th September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1918. [2437]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

FROM NEGAPATAM EX S.S. "FAZILKA"

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 24th instant at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SABSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918. [2438]

G. E. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, SEEDS.

VIEW POST-CARDS, TOYS.

and

Just Received

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

GARDEN FERTILIZER.

P. O. Box 320.

INTIMATION



We have just received
a fresh consignment of

COMPANIA GENERAL

DE TOBACOS DE

FILIPINAS.

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA.

\$3.00 per 100.

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A

CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

DEATH.

WARD.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on September 14th, FRANCIS WARD, of the Electricity Dept., S.M.C., aged 37 years.

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 21st SEPTEMBER, 1918

THE RENEWAL OF ACTIVITY

IN THE BALKANS.

After two years of weary waiting, during the whole of which time a large army has been immobilised at Salonika, the Allies have commenced another offensive movement in the Balkans. They are fighting in a roadless and mountainous country against positions which the enemy have been able to strengthen at their leisure, and, although after a long and gallant resistance Serbia was finally over-run with almost dramatic suddenness, it must not be expected that the conquered territory will be cleared of the invader without great difficulty. Progress must of necessity be slow, and it is well to bear this in mind when reading communiques giving details of brilliant victories, for these are apt to raise hopes of such a nature that disappointment follows. It should be sufficient satisfaction to us, for the present, to know that on a front of great strategic importance, the preparations, which have been quietly but assiduously carried out by the Allies for many months, now show signs of bearing fruit. It is futile to enter into a discussion of the old problem of whether the war will eventually be won in the east or the west. The Allies in the Balkans are attacking on a line of approximately twenty miles, and so far, have met with complete success. The centre of operations is regarded as the most important part of the Macedonian front. Strong Bulgarian positions, between four and five thousand feet above sea-level, have been carried, and 4,000 prisoners and considerable booty in the shape of guns and other material have been captured. This in itself, of course, is a gain of considerable value, but, viewing the campaign as a whole, its influence is infinitesimal. The most encouraging

feature of the renewal of activities in this theatre lies in the assurances from responsible quarters that the attack is by no means one which has been undertaken simply with the idea of gaining some purely local advantage. Mr. Balfour, who, before making a public statement, would carefully consider the construction likely to be placed on his words, has announced that the success is only a prelude to greater triumphs in which the British and Greek troops will take an equal and glorious part; while the Greek Minister for Agriculture, after expressing his conviction that the Salonika front is far more important than is generally realised, forecasts "big developments." There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the new offensive is to be continued with vigour in accordance with the broad scheme of the Allies to keep the man-power of the Central Empires fully engaged at all points. With the British, French and American forces steadily drawing nearer to the Hindenburg Line, and the situation in Russia becoming critical, the Bulgarians can expect little assistance from the Germans, and after their serious reverse on the Italian Front it is even less likely that Austrian divisions can be spared. It must be remembered, moreover, that we are fighting under very different conditions from those by which we were confronted two years ago. We are no longer threatened by a treacherous "neutral" ruler in our rear; on the contrary, the Greek army is now co-operating with the Allies. This force has been thoroughly reorganised, whilst, on the other hand, there are signs that the Bulgarians, grown weary of the war, have lost their former aggressive spirit. While depressing, therefore, any exaggerated hopes regarding the speed with which it may be possible to restore Serbia once again to its people, there is a practical possibility that at no very distant date the Allies may be in a position to cut the railway line which provides the only effective means of communication between Berlin, Sofia and Constantinople. Thus severed from Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey's participation in the war would soon cease and the Kaiser's dreams of domination in the East would be shattered.

A message has been received from H.E. the Governor stating that according to a cable at Kobe the condition of Miss Dione May was critical. At Yokohama, however, our readers will be pleased to learn, a cable came to hand announcing that there was a slight improvement. All residents in the Colony will join with us in the hope that this progress towards recovery may continue.

One case (one death) of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

We are informed that Lt.-Commander Gaimies, until recently on this station, has been awarded the D.S.O.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., will be held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on October 8th.

On account of the weather, the C.R.C. "At Home" and the tennis league matches between the Champions and "The Rest" in Divisions A, B, and C, fixed for this afternoon, are postponed to some other date which will be notified later.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

8 p.m., September 18th.

Cyclone or typhoon west of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

"A SPORT"

"My man," said the C.O. to the recruit, "You are a thorough bad egg, a rotter. To call the sergeant a donkey?—you recruit! I must punish you. Seven days' C.B. And," continued the C.O., softening a little, "be a man in future. Play the game. You're in the army now; be a sport like I am."

"Are you a sport?" questioned the Tommy, apparently amazed.

"Yes, I am," replied the C.O., waxing indignant.

"Well, then, sir," said the Tommy, earnestly, "I'll toss you fourteen days or nothing!"

THE RECENT DEPORTATION CASE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTED.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) granted an application made in Chambers at the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court recently, in the action brought by Mr. Li Hong Mi against certain Government officials.

It will be remembered that the deportation of Mr. Li Hong Mi was ordered by the Governor-in-Council. Being a natural-born British subject, Mr. Li Hong Mi brought an action to have the order, quashed, and claimed damages against the Attorney-General, the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The action was dismissed, hence the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

On June 21st this year, when the Chief Justice granted provisional leave to appeal, the solicitors for the appellant and the Crown were unable to agree with regard to the amount of security to be deposited before formal leave was granted. An agreement having been reached, Wednesday's application to the Chief Justice was of a formal nature.

OPIUM CASES.

\$9,000 FINE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 33 tins of opium.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Defendant was arrested on board the *Kun-yi Hom* with the opium concealed in two boxes, and when charged at the Police Station, disclaimed ownership.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$9,000, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour.

OPIUM MACHINERY IN COURT.

A Chinese and his wife were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of 31 tins of opium and a quantity of machinery for the manufacture of opium.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defendants and contended that the woman should be discharged.

Sergeant Wills stated that he visited a house in On Ming Terrace and found the opium and the machinery concealed underneath a bed. The woman was lying on the bed at the time, and witness asked where her husband was. She replied that he was in another room, and witness then arrested them both. At the Police Station the man admitted that the things were his. Witness, however, had no alternative but to arrest both persons at the time; if he had only arrested the man and left the woman alone, she would have disappeared and the man might then have denied possession of the opium.

Mr. d'Almada: I do not see how the woman could have been brought before your Worship when, according to the Police evidence, the husband admitted possession. You cannot convict the wife. If I put the husband in the witness-box I cannot put the wife. The statement made by a husband against a wife or vice versa cannot be offered as evidence. That was the object of Sergeant Wills in bringing them both together.

The statements of the defendants were read by the Magistrate, who remarked that the woman also claimed possession of the opium. "He decided to take the case against the husband first."

Sergeant Wills: The opium was not found in his room.

Mr. d'Almada: It was found in the cubicle underneath the bed on which the wife was lying. The bed belonged to the husband, and he rents the cubicle. I have consulted my client and he pleads guilty to possession. "The boxes really belong to a friend of his, who is in Annam at the present moment. My client did not know that they contained opium or that the machinery was used for its manufacture."

Mr. Wolfe then examined the machinery which was displayed on a table and remarked: "We are raising a museum here."

Finally the man was fined \$1,600 and the woman was discharged. The opium and machinery were ordered to be confiscated.

Mr. d'Almada made an unsuccessful appeal for the return of the machinery, the Magistrate remarking that, as defendant was not an opium-smoker and stated that the machinery belonged to a friend, defendant had no use for it.

THE WAR.

LATEST BRITISH ATTACK.

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

PRISONERS NOW EIGHT THOUSAND.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALKANS.

SERBIANS FORCE BULGARIANS TO RETREAT.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S PROPOSAL.

ITALY ANTICIPATES COMMUNICATION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, September 19th.
3.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy opened a violent bombardment from many guns yesterday afternoon on the northern portion of the battle-front; and the "between" fire rapidly cut all telephone communication with the divisions in line.

German infantry, at five o'clock in the afternoon, strongly attacked on a wide front from the neighbourhood of Trescault towards the north. The Guards' Third and Thirty-Seventh Divisions completely repulsed the enemy at all points, with great loss.

Another strong attack north of Mouvaux was driven off, with heavy losses.

In certain localities bodies of the enemy succeeded in reaching and entering our trenches, where our counter-attacks overwhelmed them.

Our line in these localities was re-established and is intact.

Many prisoners were taken. Great numbers of German dead lie before our positions on the whole front attacked.

OPERATIONS CONTINUE SUCCESSFULLY.

South of Gouzeaucourt, the operations of the Third and Fourth British Armies continued successfully in the evening and at night-time.

English troops made progress north of Pontreuet, reaching the outpost positions of the Hindenburg Line. On their left the Fourth Australian Division renewed the attack at eleven o'clock in the evening, and carried the outpost positions on the Hindenburg Line, after heavy fighting, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine-guns. This division and the First Australian Division hold the outpost positions of the Hindenburg Line on the whole of their respective fronts.

GAUCHE WOOD RECAPTURED.

Further north severe fighting occurred east of Ronsoy and Epéhy.

We took possession of L'Empire and beat off determined counter-attacks.

In the Villers-Guislain sector, the Seventeenth Division, which captured several hundred prisoners yesterday, recaptured Gauche Wood, which the enemy had regained, and it later repulsed, with heavy loss, a strong enemy counter-attack from Villers-Guislain.

Repeated enemy attacks at Gauche Wood in the afternoon and evening were repulsed.

A successful local operation yesterday morning improved our positions south and east of Ploegsteert, and a number of prisoners were captured.

EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 19th.
5.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The prisoners captured up to sunset yesterday numbered 8,000, including hundreds of officers.

On the front of the Fourth Army alone 14 divisions were identified.

The army on the left took a complete battery of howitzers, 11 field-guns, many trench-mortars and machine-guns, and a great quantity of stores was also captured. But the tactical value of our gains far exceeds the material. One of the main objectives was the gain of a clear frontal position commanding the Hindenburg Line along the whole face of the attack, and this was practically accomplished.

By three o'clock we had taken Bell Eglise and Bellicourt, and established ourselves along the Saint Quentin canal at places within fifty yards of the Hindenburg outposts.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK.

LONDON, September 19th.
12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The troops belonging to the Third and Fourth British Armies attacked with complete success at 5.30 this morning on a front of about 16 miles between Holnon and Gouzeaucourt.

Our troops on the whole of this front, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault and swept over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, and reached and captured the outer defences of the Hindenburg Line in wide sectors.

CAPTURES BY HOME TROOPS.

English and Scottish troops on the right captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt and Pontreuet, meeting and overcoming strong resistance, particularly on the extreme right.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE THREE MILES.

On the right centre two Australian Divisions captured Le Verguier, Villaret, and Hargicourt.

Pushing forward with great determination they established themselves in the old German advanced positions west and south-west of Bellicourt, having penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of three miles.

In the left centre, the Seventy-Fourth Yeomanry Division and other divisions, composed of East County and London troops, captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Ronsoy, Epéhy, and Pezieres, also penetrating to a great depth.

North of Pezieres the Twenty-First Division attacked over the northern portion of the sector defended by it so gallantly on March 21st-22nd.

Having captured its old front trenches with the strong point at Vaucelle Farm and beaten off a counter-attack, it pushed forward more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a battery complete with teams.

On the left, English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground south of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, and capturing Gauche Wood.

We captured over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns in the course of these successful operations.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 19th.
5.30 p.m.

Enemy aircraft were less active yesterday. The British carried out reconnaissance photography all day far beyond the German lines.

We destroyed 11 enemy machines and drove down five. Ten British machines are missing.

We heavily bombed three German aerodromes at night-time. We brought down three large hostile night-bombers over our lines. One British night-fighter is missing. We dropped 20 tons of bombs during the twenty-four hours.

A GOOD DAY FOR THE ALLIES.

LONDON, September 19th.
10.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—In to-day's fighting near Saint Quentin the enemy fought doggedly, evidently with a clear conception of the great strategic importance of the ground. The weather helped in some measure by decreasing observation in the early stages, so that we were occasionally almost on the top of the enemy, before being observed.

On the other hand, the rain rendered the ground mushy, and the going was difficult in the gullies. The tanks contributed to our progress.

The Germans had assembled considerable artillery along the front of the attack, which were backed by long-range guns firing from well behind the Hindenburg Line, although the latter had to restrict their shooting, and the comparatively few targets previously registered did not create any serious obstacles to our advance.

The German Alpine Corps is carrying the brunt of the resistance, putting up a stout struggle around the key position at Epéhy. The moral of some other enemy divisions is poor, and although the machine-gunners generally stick to their guns until the last, the infantry show a readiness to surrender.

The Australians made good progress on the right, capturing Ascension Farm, which is a strong redoubt north of Fresnoy and Villaret, upon the spur dominating the Saint Quentin Canal.

The general impression is that it has been a good day for the Allies. One spot at which comparatively little progress was made is around the point of the Franco-British *Haison*, but our guns are coming more and more into action in this section and are taking a heavy toll of the concentrated infantry.

The ground everywhere is well adapted for defence.

We gained some very important points of observation and achieved results of high value.

Considering the density and elastic system of the defences the advance was a very fine feat. A notable feature is the stiffer resistance the enemy is offering. He, apparently, has strengthened his position with fresh reserves.

The latest news suggests a steadily improving situation.

THE OLD MARCH LINE REGAINED.

LONDON, September 19th.
10.35 p.m.

A front of ten miles between Gouzeaucourt and Holnon, on the old March line, is now in the hands of the British.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 19th.
12.10 a.m.

A wireless German official report, issued last evening, states:—The English and French attacked on a wide front from Havrincourt Wood to the Somme. Our counter-attacks are in progress.

Our enemies penetrated our centre between Hargicourt and Emignon Brook. Elsewhere their attacks failed.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH PENETRATE CONTESCOURT.

PARIS, September 19th.

A communiqué states:—In the region of St. Quentin we are continuing the advance.

We penetrated Contescourt, where the enemy is defending himself desperately.

North of the Aisne there was great artillery activity.

A strong enemy counter-attack at Moisy Farm was without result. We maintained all our posts and inflicted losses on our assailants.

On the Vesle front a German attack north-east of Courlandon was broken up by fire before they reached our lines.

Enemy raids in Champagne and on the heights of the Meuse were repulsed.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND.

PARIS, September 19th.

A communiqué states:—During the day our troops, operating in conjunction with the British Army, made progress in the region west of St. Quentin.

Between Holnon and Essigny-le-Grand, on a front of ten kilometres, notwithstanding desperate resistance, we advanced our lines on an average of two kilometres, and reached the western outskirts of Francilly and Silency, and captured Savy Wood and Fontain-lez-Clercs.

Farther south we hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt, and have approached Essigny-le-Grand.

We took several hundred prisoners. North of the Aisne we continued to make progress west of Jony.

The enemy delivered strong counter-attacks on the plateau east of Allamant, but our counter-attack drove back the enemy, which resulted in fresh gains of ground and 130 prisoners.

FRENCH MAKE STEADY PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 19th.
6.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—General Debeney's Army continues to advance in the direction of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British in the north. They were resisted very vigorously by the Germans on a few hundred yards of the front on the Hindenburg Line, which runs west of the town whose suburbs form part of the defences.

Groups of infantry, lavishly supplied with machine-guns, are dotted everywhere, endeavouring to hold up the advance, but in vain, for the French by alternating their rushes with infiltration tactics are steadily making progress. They are now only two miles from the St. Quentin suburbs and are already holding some of their old trenches on a wide stretch of the front.

GERMAN ARMY GREATLY DISCOURAGED.

LONDON, September 19th.
10.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon at 5 o'clock, states:—Patrols report that the enemy is mining Haumont, suggesting an intention to leave, but he is strengthening his dugouts at strong points.

Along the Hindenburg Line much movement of men and wagons is noted in the vicinity of Marlatour, Confans and Chambley.

Five prisoners have been taken belonging to the Fourteenth Storm Battalion. Such battalions are never used for line work, except when the enemy is hard-pressed for reserves.

The prisoners are agreed regarding the lowness of their own moral, and it is admitted that the army is greatly discouraged by the British and American success.

ENEMY'S WITHDRAWALS CONTINUE.

LONDON, September 19th.
7.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—On the line in the St. Mihiel sector Ronvaux—Mannheulles—Pintheville—St. Hilaire—Doncourt—Woël—Haumont and between Jaulny and Rembercourt, just north of Vandieres, and south of Sampey to the old line east of Pont-a-Mousson, the enemy has been continuing general withdrawals towards the position which now constitutes his line on our front.

West of Souleuvre Farm he has been shelling the quarries we captured at Norroy.

The enemy, who continues active aerielly, dropped bombs during the night of the 16th inst. on Pont-a-Mousson.

The prisoners are well-fed, clothed and equipped, but are bad in moral and of an inferior type compared with those we captured six months ago.

SMASHING THE HINDENBURG HINGE.

PARIS, September 19th.

The military expert of the newspaper *Evénement* foreshadows developments in the immediate future. Henceforth the struggle will continue without interruption. Several sectors are equipped for an offensive, giving Marshal Foch a variety of choice. The first great aim is the smashing of the hinge of the Hindenburg Line behind the Saint Quentin-Laon Line, and causing the obliteration of the huge salient from Flanders to the Argonne.

ENEMY RESISTANCE STIFFENING.

LONDON, September 19th.

Correspondents in France emphasise the stiffening of the enemy resistance, making yesterday's British advance all the more remarkable. German gun-power is unusually strong. The long-range and high-velocity guns employed draw a line of fire almost equal to a barrage across a wide extent of country. Hence, for the first time for a long period, most of the British casualties are from shell-splinters and not machine-gun bullets. This more intensive artillery firing gives an index of the strength of the British effort necessary to clear the ridges with numerous fortified villages lying immediately in front of the main Hindenburg Line, into which the Germans are being pushed by the irresistible British pressure.

An important feature of the advance is that the British have not merely passed their old line of March 21st, but have attained their greatest success near Bellicourt, where the St. Quentin Canal, which is practically an integral part of the Hindenburg Line, runs for three or four miles underground. This tunnel begins near Bellicourt and ends near the villages of Catelet and L'Empire. The heights commanding the tunnel are now largely in British hands, and the Germans at this point cannot hope to oppose the advance of the tanks by flooding the country.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMED STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Admiralty announce:—A German submarine, on the 12th inst., torpedoed and sank a British armed boarding-steamers.

Eight officers and 50 men, including 25 of a mercantile crew, are missing.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN ATTACK CONFUSES ENEMY.

LONDON, September 19th.
7.15 p.m.

A wireless Italian official report states:—We raided positions south of Col Caprile, capturing 90 prisoners. The rapidity of our attack confused the enemy, who violently barraged his own front lines, causing heavy losses in his advancing supports.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPEATED ENEMY THRUSTS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 19th.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed repeated thrusts against our defences at the head of the Séren Valley, northward of Grappa, inflicting heavy losses.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUGES DOCKS BOMBED.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Admiralty reports:—During the past forty-eight hours, Royal Air Force contingents, co-operating with the Navy, dropped 13 tons of bombs on Bruges docks and Mariakker aerodrome. They destroyed 11 hostile machines and drove down seven uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

HOSTILE RAIDER DESTROYED.

Two seaplanes and two aeroplanes engaged a formation of five enemy seaplanes approaching the East Coast. One hostile machine was destroyed, the remainder retiring eastward.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

SERBS PURSUING BEATEN ENEMY.

LONDON, September 19th.
1.30 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué states:—Ser mounting the formidable difficulties of the high mountains we are pursuing day and night a completely beaten enemy.

We have taken Toposts, Kuchkovkamen, Polchichie, Bechichte, Melynitsa, Vitelichte, and Raximby.

Our advance now exceeds 12 miles. New Bulgarian reinforcements have been beaten and forced to retreat.

The fleeing enemy is burning villages and stores. Prisoners and booty are not yet counted owing to the rapidity of our advance.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES INCREASE CAPTURES.

PARIS, September 19th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Despite important reinforcements hastily brought up and a desperate defence the Allied offensive continued successfully on the 17th inst. All the day's objectives were reached.

The attacks developed on a front of 35 kilometres and reached a maximum depth of 15.

The Serbians, co-operating with the French and Greek detachments, after a severe struggle, captured the villages Zovik and Struvina and the heights at Polchichie and Bechichte, north of the river Gradensitza.

The village Gradensitza was captured, despite a fierce defence.

In the centre the Allies made progress on the crest rising from Kozac to the north-west, and gained a footing on the heights at Kuchkovkamen.

Over 50 guns, including 20 heavy guns, and a very great quantity of booty were captured. The number of prisoners is incessantly growing.

The Allies have gained complete air supremacy; the airmen participating most actively in all directions.

DEVELOPMENTS NORTH OF MONASTIR.

PARIS, September 19th.

The Press military experts, after analysing the Macedonian offensive, are of the opinion that the entire massif east of the Cerna Bend will soon be cleared up, enabling developments northwards of Monastir.

Prilep, Veles, and Istip, where the Bulgarians considered they were masters, for evermore, should shortly be threatened.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

A message from Salonika states that the enemy counter-attacks in the Kozlika region, in which Germans co-operated, were repulsed, and the Allies are continuing the advance on the whole front. The villages Gradensitza and Struvina were captured. The enemy continues to abandon enormous material.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

KAZAN A MERE HEAP OF RUINS.

AMSTERDAM, September 19th.

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states that the Czechoslovaks are strongly entrenched near Kazan with plenty of artillery.

The paper claims that Kazan is held by the Soviets, but it is a mere heap of ruins.

THE ALLIED SITUATION.

BRITISH ATTACK IN THE WEST.

LONDON, September 19th.
9.15 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that this morning's British attack was on a front of 15 miles.

We penetrated to an average depth of three miles and took 2,000 prisoners and captured some guns.

It was an attack with limited objectives to pierce the old March line. The enemy fought well.

We reached a line running west of Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislain and east of L'Empire, Hargicourt, Villaret, Verguier, Berthaucourt, Fresnoy, and Holnon.

THE BALKANS.

In the Balkans the Allies advanced ten miles on a front of twenty and reached the Cerna river, capturing over 50 guns.

The Allied losses were slight. The Bulgarians fought stubbornly on the 15th inst., after which, without trenches, their opposition was weak.

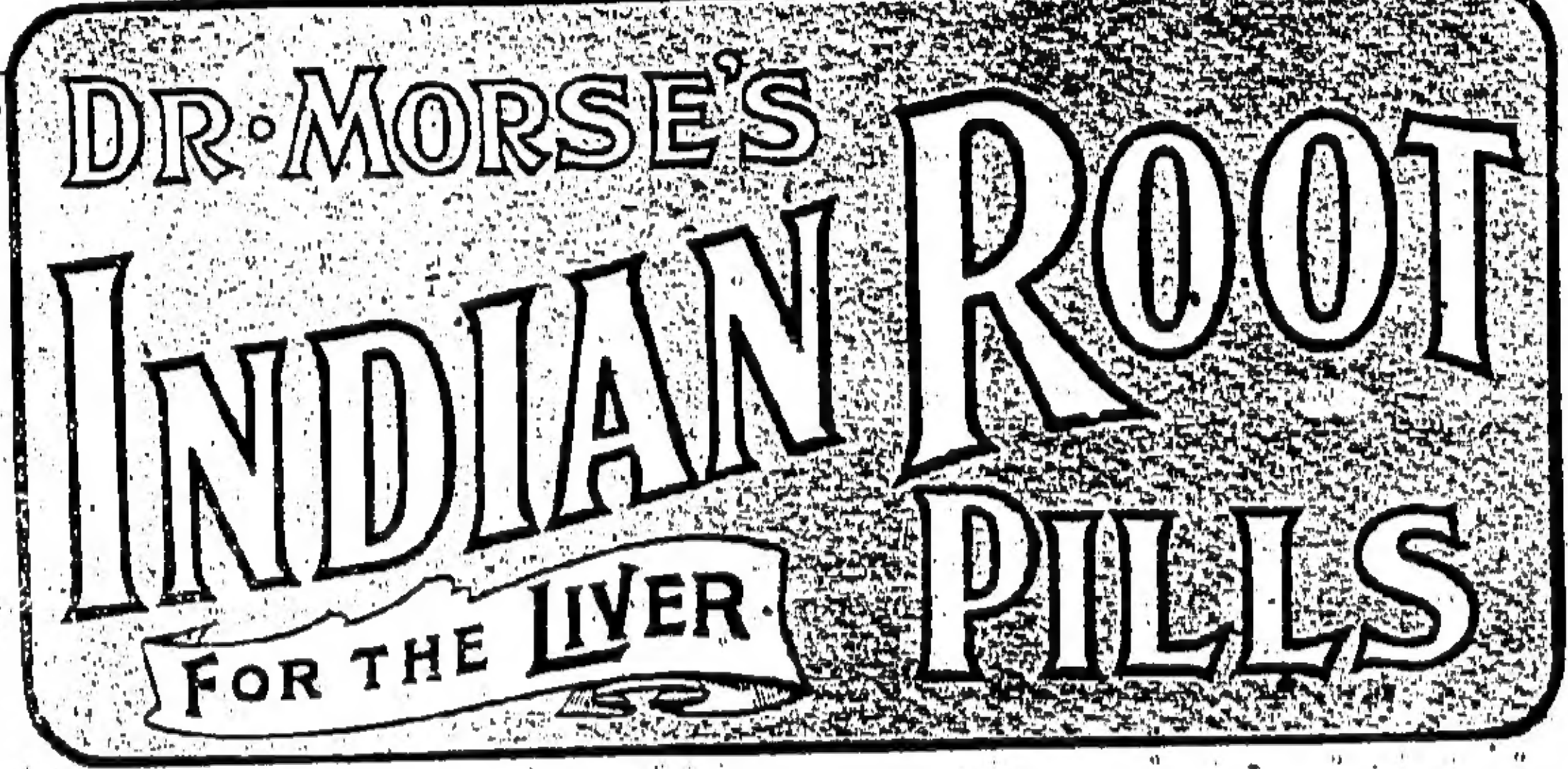
(Continued on Page 6.)

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble, and perhaps more than 50 per cent of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. It is a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of man, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four Pills regularly until the Bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-colored bottles—not in cheap wooden pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

MASSACRES AT PETROGRAD CONTINUE.

PARIS, September 19th.

A message from Petrograd states that the massacres continue, despite the vigorous protests of neutral diplomats and Austro-German representatives.

Two thousand residents of Petrograd have so far been killed.

FIRE AT AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKS.

LONDON, September 19th.

A Vienna official report states:—A fire at a munition works at Woellersdorf created a panic among the workers.

There was a great number of victims. The cause has not yet been discovered.

AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

ROME, September 19th.

An official Note states:—Although the Austrian Peace Note has not yet been officially communicated, the Italian Government must point out that the proposal aims at the creation of phantom negotiations without any probability of a practical issue. Recent declarations by Austrian and German statesmen excluding any cession of territory and recognising as definitive the iniquitous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest make the useful opening of negotiations impossible. Until the Austrian Government recognises the aims announced by the Entente and the United States, including the Italian aspirations, Italy will continue the struggle for a durable peace founded on liberty and justice.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S VIEW.

LONDON, September 18th.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to Anzac Press Delegates, Mr. Hughes, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, said the enemy, beaten on the battlefield, now sought to snatch a victory by camouflage. Mr. Balfour's reply certainly spoke for the Australians. (Cheers.) President Wilson's reply was a most swift and most unerring blow at a weak joint in the enemies' armour. The enemy's peace bait had failed. The enemy would bait his hooks again, cunningly, a thousand times more if necessary, but the only peace which would be permitted must be a peace, dictated perhaps in Potsdam, which would ensure that the military power of Germany was forever broken. (Cheers.)

SUGGESTION OF DIPLOMATIC UNITY.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Times says there is much curiosity in diplomatic circles regarding the channel through which the German peace offer was conveyed to Belgium. This and the failure of the Austro-German peace offensive has revived among Allied diplomats the question whether the Allied Governments should not establish the same unity of diplomatic control, similar to the military unity already achieved. It is urged that the late peace offensive is probably a preliminary manoeuvre and may soon be followed by offensive more precise and less easy to meet. Even if the Allies decide that the Austro-Hungarian Note does not require a concerted Allied reply, though opinions differ on this point, it is suggested that a certain diplomatic Versailles may be indispensable to meet future emergency with absolute unanimity. The establishment presupposes the drafting of a definite Allied peace policy as a basis of diplomacy, and it is argued that no time should be lost by the Allied Governments in giving this matter their earnest consideration.

"THIS COLD AND CHILLING SCORN."

AMSTERDAM, September 19th. Commenting on President Wilson's reply to the Austrian Peace Note, the *Rechtspraak* of the *Rechtspraak* states:—"This cold and chilling scorn, this cool rejection, has a more shattering effect than all the semi-official phrases that the man in the White House could have used."

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

THE HAGUE, September 19th.

Les Nouvelles reports a mutiny amongst German troops, mostly boys of eighteen years of age, at Aix-la-Chapelle, who were ordered to the front. The escort fired on them, killing eight and wounding many. Others, driven into the train, flung their rifles out of the window.

DUTCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

THE HAGUE, September 19th.

Vice-Admiral Maundin Van Cate, commanding the naval station at Willemsoord, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

COTTON SPINNERS' DISPUTE.

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Press Bureau announces:—At a conference of representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association, the Board of Trade and the Labour Ministry, held in London to-day, a meeting of the Executive of the Association and a special meeting of the representatives will be held at Manchester tomorrow to discuss the Prime Minister's appeal.

Mr. Lloyd George has despatched a letter to the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, appealing to the spinners in the interests of the men who are fighting, to return to work, and leave the decision of the disputed matters in the hands of the Government, after an inquiry by a tribunal to be immediately appointed by the Government.

OBITUARY.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.

A message from Tokio states that the Foreign Minister, Viscount Motono, is dead.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 19th.

The silver market is steady.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

A LITTLE BREEZE IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. B. F. C. Master, of the law firm of Messrs. White-Cropper & Master, was suspended by Mr. G. P. Byrne, British Assessor, and Magistrate Tsang, at the Mixed Court on September 14th, the Assessor declining to go on with a case in which Mr. Master was about to appear, and intimating that the Court would not again be prepared to hear Mr. Master until he offered an apology for having made certain remarks in Court on the previous Tuesday.

Mr. Master was appearing in the case of two Chinese of the Fire Brigade who were charged with assault, but the case was not opened.

The Assessor made reference to the scene on the day in question and said, addressing Mr. Master, that the learned magistrate and himself could not tolerate being spoken to in the way they had been, and must decline to hear Mr. Master until he had purged his contempt by offering an apology.

Mr. Master asked the Court to specify for what he was to apologize. The Assessor—For using the words, "I protest against the discourtesy shown to the Bar."

Mr. Master was about to make a statement, when the Assessor said he would hear no argument; Mr. Master must apologize or he could not be heard.

Mr. Master—I am not prepared to apologize, not considering that any apology is due.

The Assessor—Very well; the Court is not prepared to hear you.

The Assessor then adjourned, Mr. Master leaving the court room.

HOW THE PROTEST WAS MADE. The circumstances in which Mr. Master's protest was made, says the *N. O. Daily News*, are as follows: On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Master and other counsel attended the Mixed Court for a case set down for hearing before Mr. Byrne at 2.30, and were kept waiting till 4.23 before the Assessor and Magistrate appeared. During the interval various Chinese concerned in the case were sent for to the Assessor's and Magistrate's chambers.

When the Assessor and Magistrate took their seats on the bench, no explanation was given of the delay, but the Assessor said he and the Magistrate were extremely displeased at the way they had been treated, that they had been led to believe that Mr. Master's client was an honest man, but were now informed he was a thorough scoundrel who kept in his pay a band of robbers and bullies. A person of the highest respectability, said the Assessor, had been prevented from coming to Court by reason of the fear in which he stood of Mr. Master's client.

The following dialogue, which had its sequel on September 14th as related above, then ensued:—

Mr. Master—What is this evidence?

The Assessor—You will hear: it was taken by us.

Mr. Master—In camera?

The Assessor—In camera.

Mr. Master then commenced to enter a protest. He pointed out that counsel present had come down to the Court for the purpose of that hearing, when Mr. Byrne interrupted with: "I will not hear you."

Mr. Master—I protest against the discourtesy shown to the Bar.

The Assessor—Sit down.

Mr. Master—I protest against the discourtesy shown to the Bar.

The Assessor—Sit down.

Mr. Master—I will sit down when I have made my protest.

The Assessor—If you do not sit down I will have you removed from the Court.

Mr. Master—I wish to record my protest.

The Assessor—You have done so.

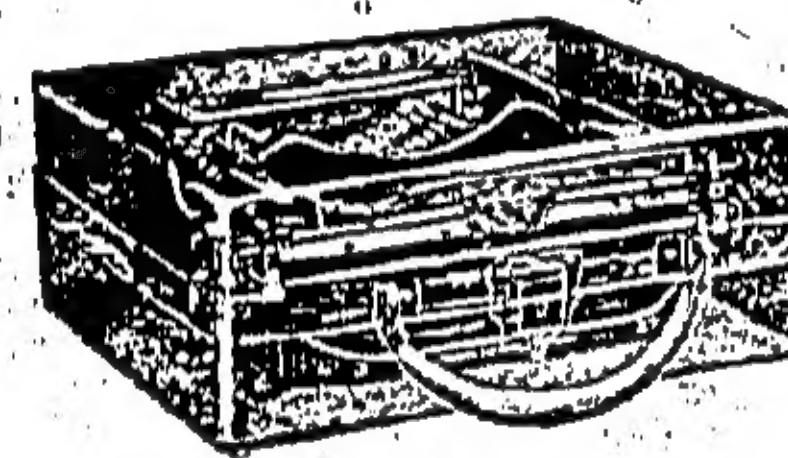
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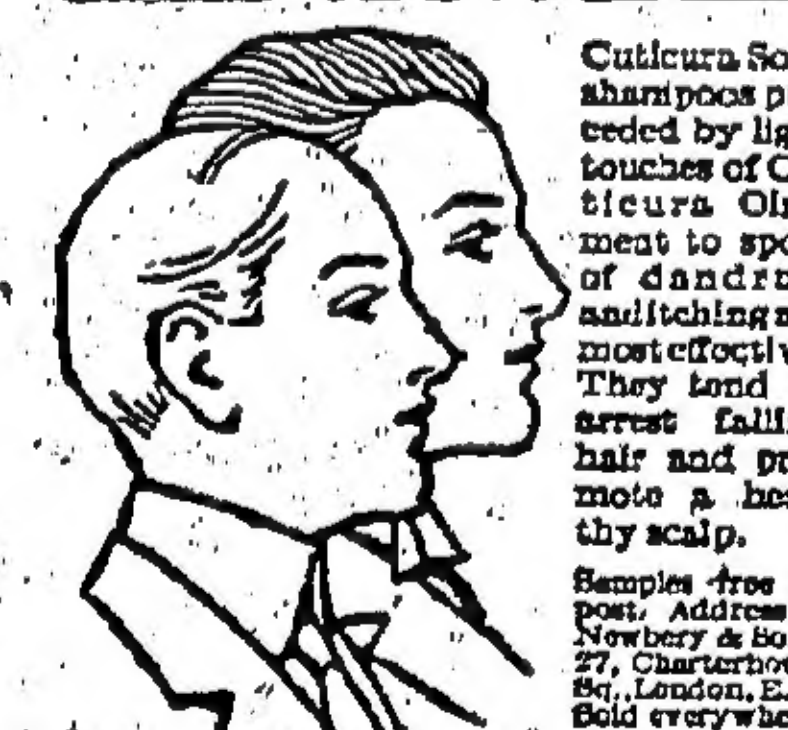
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THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT.

Deep and heartfelt expressions of the nation's loyalty and affection towards the King and Queen were offered in both Houses of Parliament upon the celebration of their Majesties' Silver Wedding. In the Upper Chamber and in the Commons a resolution was passed, in identical terms, to present a congratulatory Address to the King and Queen warmly appreciating their unflinching devotion to duty in this time of stress. Earl Curzon and the Marquis of Crewe, in glowing terms, moved and seconded the resolution in the House of Lords, and the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith gave eloquent utterance in the Commons.

EARL CURZON'S EULOGY.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon moved:—

That a humble address be presented to their Majesties to congratulate them on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding; and to assure their Majesties that this House, deeply interested in the personal well-being of the Sovereign, and warmly appreciating their Majesties' unflinching devotion to duty in this time of stress, profoundly shares the sentiments of loyal affection with which their peoples throughout the world welcome the anniversary of so felicitous a union; and joins with them in praying earnestly for the continuance during many years of their Majesties' health and happiness.

There is no precedent in our Parliamentary history (the noble Earl said) for the action which both branches of the Legislature are being invited to take this afternoon. When King Edward VII. celebrated his silver wedding with the gracious lady who is still amongst us, beloved by all, he had not yet ascended the Throne. The gifted Consort of Queen Victoria did not live long enough to see the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding day. Neither did King William IV. The married life of his predecessor, King George IV., was already overclouded before that epoch had been reached. When King George III., more than 130 years ago, had been married for twenty-five years to Queen Charlotte, the idea of celebrating the silver wedding, so dear to the present generation, had not yet suggested itself to that prosaic age. This, then, is the first occasion on which the nation and Parliament have joined together in the public commemoration of so interesting and memorable an event. But the precedent, I think, is not merely the result of accident. It has a deeper and wider significance, for it is the question asked why it is that the nation and Parliament are taking this willing and joyous part in the celebration of an event the significance of which is primarily domestic, the answer lies in this—that in the later history of the British Monarchy the home of the Sovereign has been dear to the hearts of the people, who have seen in it a mirror of those qualities and excellences which they fondly believed to be one of the main sources of the national strength. There has never been an occasion in the long and illustrious history of the British Throne in which the life of the Monarch has been in closer harmony with these conceptions of simplicity, self-discipline, and devotion to duty, which are among the most deeply cherished ideals of our race. (Cheers.)

THE EMPIRE'S INTERESTS.

Mary of us recall the summer day, now twenty-five years ago, when the young couple, already destined in anticipation to a life of such high responsibility, drove through the streets of London to and from the wedding ceremony. We also recall the figures of the Royal grandmother, Queen Victoria, already bowed with age and pain, and the Royal mother, Princess Mary—not the least beloved of British Princesses. Neither of those Royal ladies could have wished for the wedding party a happier future than that which lay before them. No one in that crowd, as we invoked the blessings of Providence on them, could have desired a fuller response to the nation's prayer. The nation in regard to this union of now a quarter of a century has seen a picture of domestic happiness all but untinged by sickness or suffering. It has seen the Palace a model of a British home; it has seen the family growing up around their parents, each of whom, as he has approached the age of maturity, has been dedicated to the same form of public service; while the eldest son is only absent from the side of his parents on this memorable occasion because he is serving at the front—(cheers)—“a veritable paragon of a knight,” the standard-bearer among the armies of our Allies of British chivalry and British attachment to the common cause. (Hear, hear.)

But their Majesties in their very life have done much more than exhibit a pattern of domestic happiness, or of the domestic virtues. Both before and after their Accession their manifold energies have taken them to remote parts of the Empire, where they have been seen and acclaimed by more millions of their subjects than have ever before set eyes upon a British King and Queen. There are few parts of their Dominions which they have not themselves visited, identifying themselves everywhere with the interests, the lives, the tastes, and the occupations of myriad races speaking many and diverse tongues. In this way the Sovereigns of the State have become the State's greatest public servants, and

it is their service even more than their Royal station that has won for them the devotion of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

HIGH STANDARD OF SERVICE.

What an impetus has been given to this happy intercourse between the monarchs and their people; what an opportunity for the vibration of the subtle chords of human sympathy and fellow-feeling has been found in the circumstances of the present war. The demands made by modern wars upon the services of the head of the State are less perilous, but perhaps not less exacting, than in the struggles of old. The King is no longer called upon to lead his host to battle, or to win or lose a crown on the field of combat. But he is a very visible factor in the business and organisation of war. There are few accessible places on the war fronts either by land or sea, which his Majesty has not visited in person, stimulating the soldiers and sailors by his presence, applauding and rewarding their valour, condoling with their sufferings and commiserating in their bereavements.

Simultaneously the wounded in the hospitals, the nurses in the wards, the workers of many classes and degrees behind the lines, have been cheered and consoled by the gracious presence and kindly words of her Majesty the Queen. But I think it is principally here and at home that the King and Queen have been enabled to set a new and higher standard of active service during the war. Themselves the leading war workers of the nation, they have taken no holiday and allowed themselves no respite. In shipyards, in the munition works, in the roping factories, amid the training camps, they have cheered and encouraged the exertions of their people. With their own eyes they have witnessed, and by their example they have fed, the furnace of national energy, still burning so fiercely at the opening of the fifth year of war. And then think of the many heroes upon whose breast the King has pinned the award of valour, and of the sorrowing widows and mothers to whom he has so often handed the records of the glory that survive the grave. In this way their Majesties have added both to the strength and purpose of the nation, and the nation has felt in these four years of a toil and agony almost without precedent that the King and Queen, following the same path as themselves, have incurred the same risks, have their eyes fixed on the same goal, and await the same ultimate deliverance. These are the sentiments which explain the close union between the Sovereigns and their people which has grown up in recent years, and which accounts for the peculiar interest that the celebration of this anniversary in their lives has aroused in the hearts of the nation. May health and strength be vouchsafed to them to continue this beneficent work. May their home life be as free from sorrow as their public life has been free from reproach. May they, under the blessing of the Almighty, live to see the day, twenty-five years hence, when other speakers will rise from these benches to congratulate them and the nation on yet another anniversary not less splendid in example and even more rich in accomplishment. (Cheers.)

THE MARQUIS OF CREWE.

The Marquis of Crewe said: This motion needs, in fact, no further commendation than that it has received in the felicitous phrases of the noble Earl, but it is right that commendation should also be expressed from this side of the House. It is with less eloquence, with equal sincerity and conviction. (Cheers.) It is upwards of 120 years since a King and Queen of England could have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, and this is, in fact, the last occasion on which such a celebration has taken place. It is allowable to-day that our thoughts should dwell for a moment on this historical grandeur of the English Monarchy, through the long visits of history, from the succession of the present Royal House, through the long roll of Stuart, Tudor, and Plantagenet Kings, up to the Norman conquest, and, further still, in the same line of succession of blood, through the dim annals of the Saxon line; up to the Sovereign who was the pattern of all his successors—the great Alfred himself.

As Mr. Gladstone once observed on a notable occasion, the people have desired that their Sovereign should be the centre of a splendid Court; and during the last three reigns the people have shared and appreciated on all appropriate occasions the stately pageants of processions and parades, but they would not have enjoyed these as they did but for the fact that they knew that behind all the magnificence and the glitter there existed the everyday life of the Royal House framed on the same scheme as that of other pleasant and prosperous homes, given to a great deal of serious hard work and not a little tireless drudgery, and varied by the same occupations and amusements as from time to time relieve the labours of other English men and English women. Such has been the life of their Majesties during the twenty-five years of their happy union, with this conspicuous addition—that they have enjoyed opportunities such as have fallen to none of their illustrious predecessors of not merely visiting but of studying with the greatest possible advantage the larger part of the wide dominions over which they now hold sway. It is literally true that since his Majesty became a naval cadet forty-one years ago he has got a closer first-hand knowledge of the Dominions and India than any one of his subjects could possibly have, and thus, when the time of trouble and test for the Sovereigns of the nation came, they enjoyed a double advantage which they had earned by all those previous years of work.

ROYAL EXPEDITIONS.

At home the popularity which their Majesties enjoyed from the days when they were so well-known as the Duke and Duchess of York has become established as the years have gone on into a relation of intimacy, one might say, of actual friendliness and affection, which has only increased as time has passed. In the second place, tens of thousands of his Majesty's subjects, who have come from India and from the Dominions to serve in the war have felt that home has been made more like home from the intimate knowledge which the Sovereign possesses of his whole Empire. Thus those Royal expeditions to the front and the Fleet, those countless visits to the wards of hospitals, the conferment of decorations won at sea and in the field, those visits to munition factories and to other industrial centres scarcely less important for the conduct of the war, all these gain added value and added meaning from the recollection which we all have of the twenty-five years of work which their Majesties have performed side by side, work for the country and the Empire, and work done in the full light of public opinion. Therefore, in adding a word to ask your lordships to vote this Address with enthusiasm, I would only express the humble hope that their Majesties may be granted many more happy years together, that they may find new and added happiness in seeing the Prince of Wales—(cheers)—who has already earned so much regard by his conduct in the war, and the rest of the Royal family, develop those useful energies, following in the steps of their Royal parents, and so win an increasing measure of national respect and affection. And, lastly, that, when the clouds of war are dispersed, in a time of unchallengeable peace and of ever-increasing national development, both material and moral, their Majesties may bind yet closer the links which unite them to their subjects all over the world. (Cheers.)

The motion was declared carried nemine contradicente.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George moved the same resolution. He said:—

In moving the address I feel that I am expressing the unanimous sentiment of the House and the whole of the people whom we represent. (Cheers.) Even in these grave times we should not be representing the people of this country were we not to lay aside for a few minutes our preoccupation with grimmer events in order to offer a loyal tribute of felicitation to their Majesties on their silver wedding. We use, in this motion the time-honoured phraseology that the House of Commons is deeply interested in the personal well-being of the Sovereign. But that is no mere phrase. In a country possessing monarchical institutions the success or failure of a Royal marriage constitutes a matter not merely of national interest but of deep national concern, because it is a fact that it exercises a subtle and permeating influence beyond measure on the life of the nation as a whole.

Sovereigns govern the lives of their subjects less by edict than by example, and the King and Queen of the realm, by the beauty, simplicity, and purity of their home life, by the kindness and sympathy which they have invariably displayed towards all their subjects, by their unwavering devotion to all that duty exacts, have wielded an influence that cannot be assessed on the character of the hundreds of millions of the Empire, who instinctively look up to the Throne as their patron. For that reason, were it for no other, the success of the marriage whose twenty-fifth anniversary we have been celebrating, the happiness of the Royal home which that marriage consecrated, are gladdening facts, constituting a matter of congratulation and rejoicing throughout the whole of the King's Dominions. (Cheers.) No King was ever called upon to face greater issues or more shattering events. For generations the Empire had enjoyed a peace and a tranquillity unbroken except by incidents which barely disturbed the surface of the national character. Soon after the King ascended the Throne there were signs of a coming storm. The Agadir episode was the first cloud that heralded an approaching break in the weather, and for four years the world has been devastated by the greatest hurricane that ever swept over the surface of the globe. And there are no signs for the moment of its abating. The King has faced it all with the calmness of one trained in youth to counter stormy seas. (Cheers.)

UNDAUNTED COURAGE.

Those of all parties who have been privileged to serve as his Ministers during these four years can best testify to his undaunted courage under the most dismaying conditions, and how in hours of anxiety he has watched all the vicissitudes of the terrible conflict and fulfilled in every sphere of council and action all the functions of a constitutional monarch in the hour of his country's peril. His constant thought for those who on land and on sea are undergoing endless dangers for their country, his solicitude and that of the Queen for those who are suffering pain for their native land, their tenderness for those who are bearing the more poignant and enduring pangs of grief—all these have sunk deep into the hearts of the people, who will never forget them. I feel, as one who has had a good deal to do with the munitions of this country, that I should also dwell for a moment on the help which the King gave by his visits to the yards and factories and workshops of the country, where men and women have been toiling hard to equip the nation's armies and navies for this great struggle. Wherever they went they encouraged and inspired those who toil, and when perplexities and

misunderstandings threatened to weaken the arm of Britain, when all her might was needed, the King's and Queen's presence invariably helped to smooth difficulties. They went there not merely to persuade and to encourage but also to inquire and to help to remove the causes of friction. In all these tasks the Queen has been the support and partner of our Sovereign. The truest and wisest of mothers in her own home, she has displayed the same motherly care for the peoples over whom the King reigns.

All this has strengthened the Monarchy in times when systems of Government have been put to the severest, sternest, and most certain trial that the world has ever known. When thrones were tottering—some ancient thrones—when monarchs were being deprived of their sceptres in other lands, Britain's Throne became more firmly established than ever on the only foundation which is lasting—the affection and goodwill of the people. No King and Queen ever won a more sure place in the regard and loyalty of all classes of their subjects, and the war which has severed so many ties has only strengthened the bonds which unite the Sovereign and his people.

At a crisis in our fate, when the integrity of the Empire means more to civilisation than it has ever done in our past history, the position won by the occupants of the Throne in the minds of the people of the Empire is a matter of Imperial moment. The stability of the Throne is essential to the strength of the Empire, for it is not merely a symbol of unity, it is in itself a bond of unity. It is therefore no mere traditional tribute of loyalty but a heartfelt and spontaneous expression of the people's affection, esteem, and goodwill which greets this anniversary of their Majesties' wedding. We rejoice they have been given a wedded life of such unbroken prosperity. We rejoice they have been able to see their children grow up—all their children grow up—to bear their share in the national life. We pray that they may long continue to guide the destinies of this Empire. Above all do we devoutly pray that never lustre will be added to their felicity by the crowning at no distant date of the dark affliction and the great sacrifice of the people by a complete triumph that will banish war and all its horrors from their horizon for ever and for ever.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith: I believe I am addressing few, if any, of those who were present twenty-five years ago at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York, which I had the honour to attend in the capacity of Home Secretary to her Majesty Queen Victoria. It does not seem to me to be a remote date as dates are counted in history, but it would be impossible to recall the names of some of those who were there without giving striking illustration of the changes which in only a few years have been brought about by the march of time and by the mutability of human fortunes. Happily, in one—and that, I feel, the most important—aspect we can look back to that memorable ceremony with unmeasured and unchequered satisfaction. The hopes that were felt, the prayers that were breathed, that a union so momentous to so many millions of people might be crowned with both personal and national blessings—those hopes have been more than realised, those prayers have been fully and abundantly answered. One may say with confidence and without a tinge of overstatement, that in the annals of our own, or indeed, of any Royal House, there has been no instance of an apter and completer blending of all the qualities and conditions which make up domestic happiness. There has been, as my right hon. friend justly said, from the first, as it is to-day, an ideal English home, and their children, united in affection to their parents and to one another as they grow up, are showing one after another a determination to follow in the path of public duty the high example which has been set by their eldest brother, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Hear, hear.)

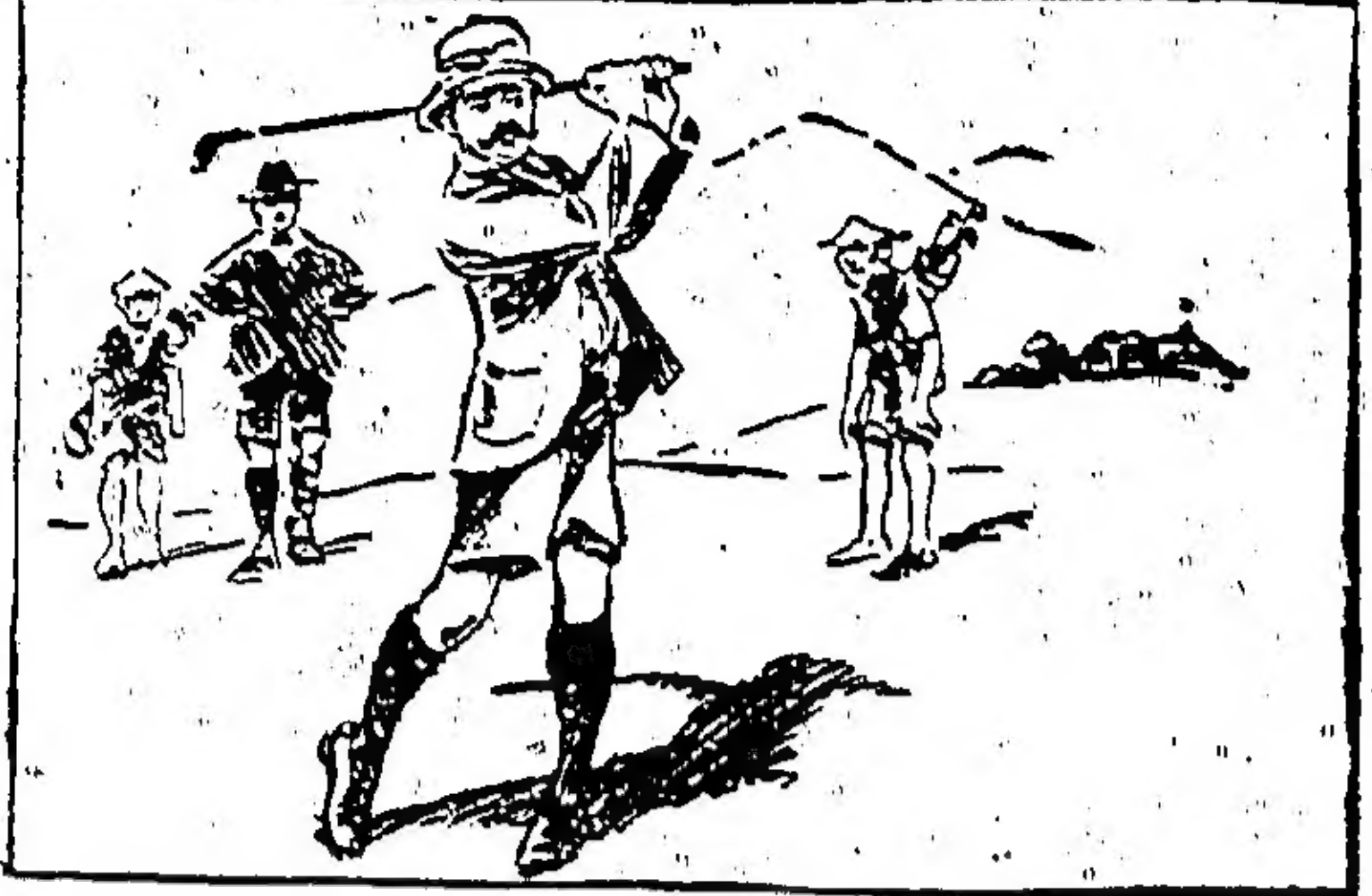
Their Majesties' married life was just entering, I think, upon its seventeenth year when by the lamented death of King Edward VII. they were suddenly called to the highest place in the Empire. That was a long apprenticeship, but its years had not been wasted in frivolity or idleness. It happened that when King George succeeded to the Throne I was at the head of the Government, and I continued to hold that position for nearly the whole of the first seven years of his eventful reign. No one therefore has had better opportunities for seeing at first hand, and knowing at first hand, the part which the King and his Consort have played during the series of the various and testing phases of the unfolding of our national issues. If there are any people who are disposed to think that, apart from social and ceremonial duties, the function of a constitutional Sovereign is that of a benevolent cypher or detached looker-on, I can assure them they know very little of the truth. This is not an occasion on which it would be appropriate to define or defend the office of the monarchy in a democratic age and country. But what concerns us to-day is not the abstract merits or practical utility of the institution, but the manner in which it has worked in times of almost unexampled difficulty by our present King and Queen.

SELF-IMPOSED TASKS.

The earlier years of their reign had more than their share of trouble and anxious times. But through them all, as I can testify, the King, with the ever ready sympathy and co-operation of her Majesty, never lost heart, or heart, or nerve, always leaning towards policies of reconciliation and appeasement, diligent thought out day by day, the problems, whether of his own duty or of the nation's need, showed unflinching consideration for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GOLF MATCH.



First Golfer (after magnificent drive): What do ye know about that?

Second Golfer: Well, it's good; but I'll tell you what we won't play for the usual ball this time. I'll have you on for a War Bond ticket, loser pays.

First Golfer: Right O! But to make it fair, loser shares if the ticket wins a prize.

Second Golfer: In any case it is £2.50 for War Charities and I think we ought to "Pay the Piper" for our pleasures in these times.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

those who had the privilege to serve him, and when he had accepted the final counsel of his constitutional advisers adopted and acted on them with whole-hearted sympathy. It is four years ago this month since the King, with the object, if possible, of surmounting the most formidable of all our domestic difficulties, brought together, unasked and without result, the Buckingham Palace Conference. The clouds to which my right hon. friend referred were already gathering on the international horizon. The first preoccupation of the King, as of his Ministers, was, if and so long as it could be done without breach of our national honour, to avert the unimaginable calamities of European war.

When the full history of the closing days of July, 1914, is unveiled it will be known—till then, it cannot be known—with what unwearied tact and assiduity his Majesty strove for peace. But it was not to be, and even with the incomplete evidence that has yet been given to the world, there is no longer any question as to whose door lies the guilt and responsibility for this war. There was a saying in the ancient world that it is rule which tests the real quality of a man. Let me add to that, it is the experience of war, and of such a war as this, that tests the real quality of a democratic King. Few have not seen him at first hand can realise the gravity of the burden which, from the first day of the war has lain on the shoulders of the King and Queen, or to the extent to which they have voluntarily added to its weight by countless self-imposed tasks and duties. They have won for themselves by the worthiest of titles an impregnable place in the hearts of the people and an undying memory in the country's annals. It is fitting that this House should offer, as it does to-day, a tribute of its gratitude and affection to the Crown, and its expression of the heartfelt prayer that their reign may be prolonged to witness the garnering of the fruits of an honourable peace. (Cheers.)

The motion was agreed to nemine contradicente.

MONEY WANTED ON FOOD.

Everyone knows that without food we cannot live! But food is of many kinds, and "One man's food is another man's poison." Yet how ignorant most of us are concerning the elementary facts of food and nutrition! We eat what we like, what appeals to our palate, instead of selecting our food intelligently and with proper regard to the various needs of our bodies.

By so doing we not only waste money, but lessen our physical and mental efficiency, even if we do not bring upon ourselves the pains and penalties which are the unhappy lot of the victims of indigestion, biliousness, and kindred disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Remember, it is not what you eat, but what you digest, that nourishes your body and keeps you strong and healthy. Unless food is converted by the digestive processes into a condition in which it can be absorbed into the system—muscles, bones, nerves and brain—are slowly but surely starved. Food in such a case is indeed sometimes positively harmful. It hinders instead of helps, weakens instead of strengthens. How? Because it ferments in the stomach or intestines. Impurities are given off, which find their way into the blood and affect disastrously the whole body.

If you would get full value from the food you eat, you must see to it that your digestive organs are always alert to the work you give them to do. Now and then, from one cause or another, they may lose tone. At such times, you will find it better to save a shilling or two on food and spend it on Mother's Siegel's Syrup than to pile up misery for yourself by continuing to eat more than your weakened organs can digest.

This renowned remedy clears the system of the injurious products of digestion, and by toning up and stimulating the stomach, liver and bowels enables you to digest, and draw nourishment from, what you eat. You will then no longer have to deplore money wasted on food.

[23]

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Sept. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd Sept. 10 A.M.
WEI HAI WEI and "TIENTSIN"	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Sept. 11 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 27th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	10.00	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHELM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at	Due at
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 tons	8th Oct. 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 12,780 tons	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH WU 8,500 tons	28th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSTON, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOCHI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 228

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SINRIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 5th.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building, Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	... SATURDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon
"MEXICO MARU"	... MONDAY, 23rd Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 22nd Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"WOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

E. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA" November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Building.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1842.

